

The Sunday Herald.

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NO. 17

SHAME, UNCLE SAMUEL!

DISGRACEFUL ADMISSIONS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Large Sums Due to Soldiers, Sailors, and Other Claimants Who Are Ignorant of the Fact—Knowledge of Their Rights Deliberately Withheld From Them.

Secretary Windom yesterday sent to the Senate a communication in response to a resolution directing him to inform the Senate whether there be claims and accounts in his possession in favor of soldiers and sailors and others of the United States, of which there is reason to believe them to be in ignorance, and whether knowledge of such claims is withheld from them by the Department. In answer to this resolution Secretary Windom encloses communications from the Second Auditor and the Comptroller on the subject. The Second Auditor, in his communication, says that he has no desire to conceal any facts bearing on the subject and believes that if the military and pay records of each of the 2,700,000 soldiers who served during the late war were carefully examined it would be found that in many instances the United States is indebted to the soldiers.

The Second Auditor cites instances of pay and bounty due the heirs of soldiers who died before serving out their terms of enlistment, and in speaking of the class of claims which have been presented and settled but not paid, says the amounts declared to be due the soldiers have been returned to the Treasury Department by the War Department officials, because the claimants could not be found. These claims refer to colored soldiers and their heirs for arrears of pay and bounty. A large amount of money due colored soldiers still remains, says the Auditor, but frequent demands for the payment of this money are made and allowed.

Touching the question of arrears of soldiers' pay and bounty he says that all court-martial fines and forfeitures by desertion, and all moneys due deceased officers and soldiers remaining unclaimed for three years, were appropriated for the establishment and support of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, the moneys so used to be repaid upon the demands of their legal heirs. From 1866 to 1878 the Second Auditor's Office paid to the National Soldiers' Home \$6,128,252 in money due deceased soldiers.

Speaking of claims due soldiers of which they are ignorant, Mr. Patterson says there are no doubt unclaimed arrears of pay to which soldiers were entitled, but the facts can only be developed by an individual examination of the records in each case. He further says there is no law which would permit him notifying claimants of the existence of a claim of which they are ignorant, unless upon application received by him as contemplated by law. If, after presenting a claim, a claimant dies and no one prosecutes the claim, it is regarded as having been abandoned. In such cases no settlement is made.

BUT THE UNITED STATES PURSUES DEBTORS. Representative McCormick yesterday, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably with amendments a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ special agents to investigate judgments and other debts of the United States and to secure the collection of the same. In a report the committee finds that there are outstanding judgments amounting to more than \$35,000,000 due the Government in sums exceeding \$100; that the object sought to be accomplished by the bill meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Solicitor, and that there is no possibility that the judgments can be collected except by the employment of special agents. The passage of the bill as amended is recommended by the committee.

LATEST FROM HAWAII.

The 4th of July Appropriately Celebrated—U. S. Ships at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu to-day, bringing advice to July 5. The U. S. S. Iroquois arrived from San Francisco and the Nipsic from Hilo on the 3d. The Iroquois was expected to remain about a week at Honolulu, but proceeded to Samoa. The 4th of July was observed in Honolulu with all flags flying to the breeze. United States steamers Charleston, Nipsic, and Iroquois, and Her Majesty's steamer Acorn were dressed with bunting, as was all other shipping in the harbor. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset by United States vessels. Minister Stevens delivered the address in the Opera House. Yacht and boat races and athletic sports were followed by a reception at the United States Legation and a ball at the armory of the Honolulu Rifles in the evening. King Kalakaua has appointed Charles L. Hopkins marshal of the kingdom, vice John H. Soper, resigned.

In the Legislature on June 30 Representative Kaula gave notice of an intention to introduce an act authorizing the King to call a convention to frame a new constitution. In debate in committee of the whole on the bill the following items were carried: King's private purse, \$40,000; H. R. H., the heir presumptive, \$10,000; Princess Kalanikoupe, \$4,800; King's household expenses, \$12,000. Items of \$6,000 for the King's chamberlain and \$10,000 for state entertainments was carried after some debate. The following items were carried: Expenses of the Legislature, \$25,000; salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$12,000; three Assistant Justices, \$10,000 each.

Condemning the Grand Jury.

New York, July 12.—At a mass meeting of the cloak cutters held in Pythagoras Hall to-day resolutions were passed condemning the grand jury for its failure to indict the cloak manufacturers on a charge of conspiracy, thanking District Attorney Fellows for his valuable aid in laying the case of the cutters before the grand jury, and advising that the Legislature be petitioned to abolish such a useless institution as the grand jury has proved itself to be.

The Princess Fired the First Shot.

LONDON, July 12.—The Prince of Wales to-day inaugurated the Bisley rifle meeting, the successor of the Wimbledon meeting. The Princess of Wales fired the first shot.

A BIGGER BONANZA

Than the Famous Comstock Mine—A Wonderful Gold Strike.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The *Inter-Ocean's* St. Elmo (Col.) correspondent telegraphs that paper the results of a visit to the Tin Cup Mines, where such a wonderful gold strike is reported to have recently been made. The correspondent says: "When the writer visited the mine last evening it showed in the face three feet thick. From assays made in the camp it is thought to run twenty-two ounces of gold, while in nearly every piece of rock in the same vein could be found free gold in quantities. There is no doubt that the ore averages at the least \$1,000 a ton, while masses of iron run from ten to twenty feet thick, and assay from \$15 to \$20. The solution summed up is this: If the streak or vein just discovered is continuous on its depth to the usual extent of contact veins, there is more gold in the camp than any discovered since the days of the Pike's Peak excitement. Yesterday morning there lay disclosed a vein of fifteen feet in thickness, the bottom eight feet being iron manganese and the upper seven feet free gold-bearing quartz. The quartz is of a light color, while porous free gold and flakes of gold are plainly visible. From an assay made of the iron ore Wednesday got at Aspen it was found to run \$28 per ton in gold besides iron. Tin Cup years ago was a prosperous camp, but, like Alpine, was abandoned owing to the enormous expense in shipping ores to concentrators and smelters. If the streak continues the Tin Cup will prove another Leadville, while the lode now open will prove a bigger bonanza than the famous Comstock mine in Nevada. But for a few days yet everybody at Tin Cup is resting on the anticipation of the future.

ONLY THREE MEN KILLED

In a Battle Between Rival Mayors of a Southern Town.

EL PASO, TEX., July 12.—The following particulars in regard to the battle between the rival mayors of Ysleta and their adherents have been received here: The sheriff from El Paso reached Ysleta at 3 o'clock this morning and succeeded in stopping the battle by persuading the forces of Mayor Alderette to withdraw. The party headed by Gaal, who resisted arrest, is in his house, which the sheriff has surrounded. It is now believed that there were but three men killed instead of six, as at first reported. It is learned that the trouble originated in this way: Benigno Alderette, as mayor of Ysleta, has charge of the Academy and a couple of men cleaning it out, when Gaal sent a posse of armed men to drive Alderette's men from their work. Gaal claimed that he was mayor, and put his own men to work and refused to discontinue when ordered by Alderette to do so. The mayor then secured a warrant for the arrest of Gaal to place him under a peace bond and deter him from further interference with Acedia. Gaal summoned his armed followers around him and refused to be arrested, and the fight followed.

LATER.—EL PASO, TEX., July 12.—The fight terminated in a peaceful surrender at daylight to a sheriff's posse. Gaal, who resisted arrest, cannot be found. Sixteen men have been arrested and brought here to the county jail. It turns out that only one man is killed—a Mexican, of Mayor Alderette's posse, who tried to arrest Gaal. Another has a slight wound in the head. Twenty-two Winchester and pistols were seized and brought here, because no Ysleta merchant was willing to store them. No further trouble is anticipated by the sheriff.

The Metric System Recommended.

The President yesterday transmitted to Congress a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by a report on weights and measures, unanimously adopted by the International American Conference. The Secretary in his letter says: "This report, as will be seen, recommends the adoption by the United States of the metric and decimal system of weights and measures, which is now in use by the governments and people of all the other American republics and most of the nations of Europe, and which is already authorized by the laws of the United States. The adoption of this system in the Customs Service would, it is believed, greatly promote the public convenience, and I beg leave to submit for the consideration of Congress, the draft of a bill for that purpose." The draft referred to reads: "Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the 1st of July, 1891, the metric system of weights and measures, authorized by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, shall be used exclusively in the Customs Service of the United States."

Drowned While Bathing.

LANCASTER, PA., July 12.—William Byler, son of Professor A. Byler, of the Millersville State Normal School, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the Susquehanna river, near Turkey Hill. The body has not been recovered.

NEWS NOTES.

Total values of exports of beef and hog products during the eight months ended June 30, 1890, were \$78,558,649; in 1889 they were \$84,419,757. Total values of dairy products exported during the months of May and June, 1890, were \$2,508,700; in same months of 1889, \$2,278,307.

Amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were introduced in the Senate yesterday to restore the sections stricken out in the House, providing for the payment of moneys due under treaty stipulations to the Pottawatomie and other Indian tribes.

Senator Voorhees reported favorably from the Library Committee a bill directing the Secretary of War to purchase, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, the equestrian painting of Gen. Winfield Scott, now in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The twenty-four Chinamen recently convicted at Tucson, Ariz., of having illegally entered the United States from Mexico, will be deported to China at the expense of the United States Government.

The President has approved the act incorporating the North River Bridge Company and authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches at New York City across the Hudson River.

Treasury Department received only two offers of bonds for sale yesterday. They aggregated \$18,050, at 121 for 4 per cents., and 103 for 4 per cents. All accepted.

Exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1890, aggregated 150,690,033, as compared with 120,211,185 in 1889.

The President has commuted to eight months' actual imprisonment the sentence in the case of Byron W. Brown, convicted in Utah of perjury.

HE WAS A SOCIETY SWELL.

AND HIS SALARY OF \$730 A YEAR WAS TOO SMALL FOR HIM.

So He Helped Himself to His Employer's Money and Flew When Found Out, Leaving Fifty Suits of Clothes and Hundreds of Society Girls' Pictures Behind Him.

One of the most imposing swells at dances, luncheons, receptions, and other social "functions" here during the past three winters was a handsome youth who was known as Mr. B. Shepherd White. In the circle in which he moved a dance or a reception was never complete unless "Shep" was there. He was extremely fond of good clothes, and his handsome figure always appeared arrayed in the best on the market, and cut in the latest style. He lived well, and the question was often asked how he managed to do it.

He was employed as a drummer in the establishment of J. H. Corning, whose tile shop is in the Sun building on F street. The principal work that "Shep" attended to was looking after fire-escapes, his employers representing the house of Chester B. Alber, of Pittsburgh. Four months ago this firm put a fire-escape on the Louise Home and young White was given the bill, amounting to \$1,000, for collection. He had Building Inspector Entwistle examine and approve the escape, and armed with this voucher he called on Messrs. Hyde and Mathews, the trustees of the Home, and presenting his bill asked for payment. Everything being legal the bill was promptly paid, the check being drawn to Chester B. Alber.

As soon as White obtained the check he forged the name of Mr. Alber and had it made payable to himself, and drew the money from Riggs's Bank. He then repaired to Lewis Johnson's Bank and deposited the money in his own name. His mode of living of late had been faster than ever, and friends of Mr. Alber wrote him that White was living at least at the rate of \$3,000 a year at a salary of \$730. This startled Mr. Alber, who had the most unbounded confidence in White, and he deemed it his duty to send down a man to make an examination. Mr. Benjamin Curry was sent on the mission. When the agent arrived "Shep" hastened to Johnson & Co.'s, drawing out the remainder of the check, about \$420, and left for parts unknown. It is believed that his destination was Kentucky, whence he came. He left a note saying he had done wrong and that his body would be found at the bottom of the river. This was on Thursday evening. The agents of the Louise Home were seen and they produced receipts to show that the bill for the fire-escape had been paid. Other transactions by White of a similar character were also discovered.

His rooms at the Langham, where he lived in comfortable style, were examined, and outside of about fifty stylish suits of clothes, souvenirs from hundreds of Germans, and the photographs of as many young society ladies to a city, nothing of value was discovered. Several copies of his own photograph were obtained, and they have been mailed to various sections in the hope of effecting his capture. The police have the case in hand, and are using every means possible to bring back the erring society and fire-escape man to the clutches of the District law.

COL. CANADAY IN DANGER.

A Cable Car Smashes His Buggy, and Injures Himself and Horse.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday had a narrow escape from death last night, owing to his attempting to pass a cable car. Col. Canaday was driving his bay mare to a little light brewster, and at 10:30 o'clock reached Seventh and H streets on his way home. A cable car was coming down the grade, and believing that he could cross before it, he gave the whip to his horse and drove on. The horse shied, and before Col. Canaday could get him down the car was upon them. The colonel jumped out, and in doing so turned a complete somersault on the hard rock pavement. The car struck the buggy, demolishing it, and hit the horse and threw it to the ground. The damage was a demolished buggy, an injured horse, and a severe shock to Canaday.

Dangerous Counterfeit \$2 Notes.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Secret Service officials have been notified of the appearance of a new counterfeit \$2 silver certificate, which is being passed by Italians. The bill resembles the genuine so closely that it will be necessary to remember the following description to detect one: Paper and general appearance good; denomination "2" series of 1886; check letter "D"; W. S. Rosecrans, registrar; J. W. Hyatt, treasurer. The seal is the former counterfeit \$3 bill; is small. The numbering is somewhat irregular, and the figures of different sizes. An expert might accept the bill. It is safe to reject a \$2 silver certificate with the check letter D, that also bears the combination Hyatt and Rosecrans.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 12.—George Diamond, aged sixteen years, son of Steven Diamond, a resident of Orange, near Pittstown, was kicked to death this afternoon by one of his father's horses. He had taken the animal to the stable, and as he did not return one of the family went out and found him lying dead under the horse's hoofs. He had evidently been unharnessing the animal when it killed him.

French Retaliation Against the U. S.

PARIS, July 12.—Rumors are still current that some of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and perhaps some of the ministers also desire to retaliate against the United States in case of the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill by changing the French tariff so as to favor Russian petroleum. It is doubtful whether the government will sanction such an effort.

Bogus Diploma Bradbury.

BOSTON, MASS., July 12.—In the District Court to-day the indictment against P. Ripley Bradbury, of bogus medical diploma fame, was placed on file, it appearing to the court that the accused had destroyed the plates used to print diplomas, and has surrendered all the stock of diplomas, seals, etc., in his possession. The doctor has been in jail since May 25.

NO EUROPEAN WAR JUST YET.

But Trouble Between Germany and France Is Said to Be Imminent.

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BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William, on arriving at Eide, on the Fan Flord, on Thursday, sent a despatch to Chancellor Von Caprivi announcing his intention to shorten his voyage and return to Kiel on July 21. The gravity of the situation in the Balkans and the increased prospect of trouble with France over the English agreement makes necessary the Emperor's presence, and keeps both the Chancellor and Minister Miguel from taking a holiday.

The other Ministers, Herren Von Berlepsch, Von Boetticher, Von Gossler, and Herr Farth are absent from Berlin, but they have been warned not to arrange for a protracted leave. Although the prospects of a permanent peace in Europe begin to appear doubtful official confidence remains strong in the continuance of repose for some time to come. Even the probable abdication of Prince Ferdinand, with a subsequent revolution in Bulgaria, will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war.

The maintenance of peace, according to the official view, is certain until after the conference between Emperor William and the Czar at St. Petersburg, when the resources of diplomatic opinion here, based on the known fact that harmonize Austrian and Russian relations in the Balkan peninsula. The Russian newspapers, the *Novoe Vremya*, the *Novosti*, and the *Viedomosti*, concur in the hopeful view that Emperor William, freed from the tutelage of Prince Bismarck, will succeed in his efforts to effect an amicable arrangement with the Czar. Official opinion here, based on the known fact that Emperor William has definite proposals to lay before the Czar, is also hopeful. The Czar has as yet given no sign of how he will receive them.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* has a telegram from Rome, which purports to give information drawn from Prime Minister Crispi. In this it is asserted that the Czar's advisers, considering the time opportune, insist upon war. The chiefs of the Dreibund, the telegram adds, will make united efforts to maintain peace. They have gravest and most urgent reasons for preparing for eventualities. A fresh difficulty has arisen in France over the fifth article of the convention, which arms the reciprocal régime of Germany and England within the territories between the Benue River and Lake Tchad.

The article did not appear in the first published draft of the convention, and since the official text has been issued the French government has discovered that the article is an interference with the French claim to the upper Niger, besides leading to the future extension of the Anglo-German sphere of influence from the Niger to the Nile.

If M. Ribot continues to make the recognition of the French claims in the Niger District the condition of the withdrawal of his opposition to the Zanzibar protectorate an amicable settlement is improbable.

REPUBLICANS IN A HOLE.

Unable to Devise a Plan to Put Through Their Force Bill.

The Republican Senatorial caucus committee tried yesterday to devise a plan to carry out the absolute instruction of the caucus to report a rule, a modification of the existing rules, or a practicable method of procedure by which a majority of the Senate may reach a vote upon the National Election bill or any other pending measure within a reasonable space of time. The different propositions advanced in the caucus were critically discussed, and there was much speculation as to the feasibility of securing the continuous attendance of a Republican majority if it should be found necessary to secure the desired end through sheer endurance. This procedure, it was apprehended, might have to be resorted to in the event that the caucus should decide to adopt the plan of having the Senator in charge of the National Election bill move that the Senate proceed to vote on that measure upon a specified date. The committee did not reach a conclusion, but hopes to be able to report to the caucus early next week.

BASE-BALL RUMORS.

A Report That the Club Had "Gone Up" Denied Emphatically by Mr. Hewitt.

A rumor was current last evening that the Washington Base-Ball Club had gone up; that there wasn't money enough on hand to pay the men and make the trip scheduled for this week. Assignee Coleman and President Hewitt emphatically denied the truth of the reports, and said that the team would be paid in full, and that they would make the trips as arranged and would live the season out. Mr. Coleman said to THE HERALD man that he expected a sale of the players and franchise of the club would take place surely by Tuesday. If a purchaser didn't come soon the club would be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The persons negotiating for the club now were a syndicate of Washingtonians and it is known that President Hewitt expects to be one of the number. A prominent enthusiast on the game said last night that the best thing for base ball for this District would be for the club to go up, for he knew that next season there would be an American League team here. The situation, to say the least, is rather uncertain for base ball.

House Stenographer Appointed.

Mr. Fred Ireland, of Michigan, who during the illness of the late John J. McElhane was temporarily appointed on the staff of the official stenographers of the House of Representatives, yesterday received a permanent appointment from Speaker Reed.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

A small but active party in the French Chamber of Deputies is still desirous of using the establishment of an English protectorate over Zanzibar, as provided for by the Anglo-German agreement, as the means to oust M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from office. The extreme Radicals remember M. Ribot's former Imperialist sympathies, and they do not consider him to be a sufficiently pronounced Republican to hold such an office as that of Foreign Minister. The Chamber, however, has repeatedly shown itself to be overwhelmingly in favor of M. Ribot.

The memoirs of Prince Talleyrand have been edited and arranged for the press in the French language. They are now being translated into English and will shortly be published in that language.

The French Senate passed, by 100 against 34, the bill imposing duty on wines made from raisins.

REWARD OF THE BRAVE.

STANLEY AND MISS TENNANT MARRIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Beautiful Bride Places a Wreath on the Tomb of Livingstone as She Goes to the Altar—A Splendid Ceremony Before a Distinguished Audience.

LONDON, July 12.—The marriage of Mr. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster; the Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archbishop of Westminster, and the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. A large crowd gathered about the Abbey and loudly cheered Mr. Stanley and Miss Tennant and the wedding guests on their arrival. Mr. Stanley entered the Abbey at 1:50. He walked erect up the transept, showing no signs of his illness, and took a seat near the altar. He wore a frock coat, with a white flower in the buttonhole, and white kid gloves. Count D'Arcoche, the representative of King Leopold of Belgium, and the groom's best man, Mr. Myers, a brother-in-law of Miss Tennant, and Dr. Park, Mr. A. M. Jephson, Capt. Nelson, and Lieuts. Stairs and Bonny, who were with Mr. Stanley on his last expedition into Africa, grouped themselves around Mr. Stanley.

Five minutes later Miss Tennant, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant, entered the Abbey and walked with stately grace along the aisle. Her train was borne by two of her nephews dressed as pages. Their costumes were of the time of Charles I, and consisted of white satin cavalier suits with large white hats ornamented with ostrich plumes. The bridesmaids were Miss Sylvia Meyers, the bride's niece, and Miss Finlay, both of whom are very pretty. Their dresses were white satin sashes and overskirts of crêpe lisse, and they wore wreaths of jasmine and carried bouquets of white roses.

The bride's costume was a petticoat and long court train of white duchesse satin and corded silk, and a bodice of white satin, trimmed with lace. The front of the skirt and the corsage were embroidered with white silk and pearls, and the edge of the petticoat and train was trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms. The bodice was set off with a high Medici collar, embroidered with pearls. A tulle veil was fastened in her hair with diamond stars, and this was surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her shoes were of silver leather, with diamond buckles. Around her neck was a superb diamond necklace, the gift of Sir William W. Mackinnon, chief of the English East Africa Company, from which depended the diamond-set miniature of the Queen, presented by Her Majesty as a wedding gift. Miss Tennant also wore a diamond aigrette and diamond brooch, the gifts of Mr. Stanley. Her bouquet was made up of white Cape jessamine, gardenias, and tube roses, and in its centre was a pan-craticum lily.

While moving toward the altar the bride stopped, broke the line of the procession, and walked slowly to the tablet under which lies the dust of Livingstone and placed thereon a wreath of white flowers in the centre of which was a scarlet letter "L." Then, resuming her place, she walked to the altar with head erect and flushed cheeks.

Mr. Stanley rose to receive her, and both took their places at the altar. The service was begun by Canon Farrar and was taken up by the Bishop of Ripon on the plighting of the troth. Then followed a fully choral service, after which Dr. Bradley made an address of congratulation, and the ceremony was concluded by the rendering of the marriage hymn. Mr. Stanley's voice was almost inaudible as he repeated the service but Miss Tennant's was clear and steady, and only faltered as she repeated the words, "in sickness and in health." After the service the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, in Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held in two large marquees, which were crowded. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Garnet Wolseley and Lady Wolseley, Sir Lion Playfair and Lady Playfair, the Baroness Burdett-Couttes, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir John Millais, and a host of other well-known persons were present.

After the ceremony in the Abbey had been concluded a platform which had been erected for the convenience of guests collapsed, and several persons who were sitting or standing upon it were bruised more or less severely.

The Business of Congress.

Eight of the fourteen regular annual appropriation bills have been disposed of by both Houses of Congress. The status of the other six is as follows: The District of Columbia conference report has been agreed to by the Senate, but is held up in the House, probably for the purpose of including in it some provision to meet the deficit about which much has been published during the past few days. The Fortification bill is still in conference. The Sundry Civil, the River and Harbor, and the Indian bills are pending in the Senate. And the Deficiency bill has not yet been reported from the House Committee on Appropriations.

Didn't Know the Gun was Loaded.

PORTLAND, ME., July 12.—Allen B. Moulton, aged fifty-five years, for a quarter of a century a member of the firm of W. & C. R. Milliken & Co., was shot dead this morning while cleaning a shotgun that he supposed was unloaded.

Mrs. Stevens's Stolen Jewels Found.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Mrs. Paron Stevens's jewels were found in her house to-day. They had evidently been taken by a servant, who became frightened and restored them.

The Tariff Bill Taken Up.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate took up the Tariff bill, as soon as the Subsidy bills were disposed of, and the former is the "unfinished business" in the Senate for to-morrow.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, warmer; fair, followed by the evening or night by showers; southerly winds. Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 66; 2 P. M., 74; mean temperature, 70; maximum, 83; minimum, 58; mean relative humidity, 64.